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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 12th October, 1878.

POLITICAL.

Afghan Politics.

Circulation, 425 copies.

THE *Nur-i-Afshan* of the 10th October, referring to the military preparations of the Government of India, remarks: Although the Government is making all these preparations it does not really wish to invade Afghanistan. It hopes that its military preparations will frighten the Amir, and that the Kabul question will be peacefully settled. It is undoubtedly a good thing that the Kabul question should be peacefully settled. But if the Government believes that the collection of troops on the frontier will frighten the Amir, it is much mistaken. The Amir is not a village *lambardar* who would be frightened at the sight of a few soldiers. The collection of troops on the frontier will on the contrary tend to irritate him. If the Government wishes to wage war against the Amir it should not be satisfied by simply frightening him but reduce him to subjection. But if it has no

such wish, and he, too, obviously has no intention of invading India, then why should it seem to threaten him and unnecessarily move troops from one place to another, like the pieces in chess. The Government should either declare war or keep quiet.

Oct.

Circulation, 320 copies.

Afghan Politics.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th December remarks: The editor is very glad to learn that Her Majesty's Government has given full freedom to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to take whatever measures are required in the Kabul affair. As Viceroy he has full authority over Indian affairs, and he discharges his different duties with such patience, firmness, perseverance, merit, and excellence that eminent statesmen appreciate his Government.

Almost all the newspapers of Europe are unanimously of opinion that the approaches to the seat of war should at once be seized; but, in the editor's opinion, this is not in accordance with the policy of the Government. The present policy of the Government of India is approved by the public, for the Amir of Kabul has not publicly shown as yet hostile feelings towards our Government, and he should apologise for whatever errors and insubordination may have occurred on his part. To deal with such momentous matters with patience and wisdom is the proper policy, and precipitate action is not consonant with the designs of a wise ruler. The editor therefore approves of and admires the proceedings of the Government of India in the Kabul affair.

Circulation, 135 copies.

Afghan Politics.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 7th October says that, owing to the refusal of the Amir to receive our mission the British Government will be compelled to declare war, and this will be the cause of much unnecessary bloodshed. The sin will fall on the Amir's neck, whose impudence and misfortune will end in the destruction of his independent State. The Russian intrigues with the

Amir are apparent. The editor suggests that if the British Government will cause the release of Sardar Yaqub Khan, and appoint him as heir apparent to the Kabul throne, he will espouse the British cause, and devote himself to British interests, and the war will be postponed for a time.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 28th September, received on the 7th October, states that it is rumoured in Calcutta that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will visit Gwalior and Haidarabad after his descent from Simla, and not return to Calcutta till December next. It is no doubt wise, on political grounds, to visit great Native States. But as our relations with Kabul are not in a satisfactory state at present, it will be better for the Viceroy to live at Peshawar until the Kabul difficulty is solved. Moreover, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab may fix his headquarters at Dehra Ghazi Khan, the Governor of Bombay in Scindh, and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana in Bikanér.

The next cold season tour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 5th October, referring to the two articles lately published by the *Civil and Military Gazette* condemning the present municipal administration in the Panjab, remarks that whatever may be the causes of the unsatisfactory administration of the municipal committees, it is notorious that the municipal committees, as at present constituted, are huge shams. The nomination and dismission of the unofficial members depend absolutely upon the deputy commissioner, who is the president of the committee. It is at his recommendation that the Government distributes honors and titles among them. If any of them opposes his wishes and incurs his displeasure, his fate is doomed. As long as the entire administration of the municipalities virtually remains in the

The municipal committees of Panjab.

hands of deputy commissioners, and greater care is not exercised in the selection of members, municipal administration cannot improve. Birth or descent should not be the only recommendation for a member, but his ability and education should be principally taken into consideration. The best way to improve the existing state of things is to appoint a special commission to enquire into the matter.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 10th October says: It is absolutely necessary that women should be restrained from evil courses which, if they were men, would bring them under the criminal law. Women cannot be convicted under the Indian Penal Code for prostitution. With the exceptions of the offences specified in sections 375, 493, 494, 496, section 497 plainly shows that the female sex is as much concerned in the offence as men. It is not understood why the law-makers have resolved to exempt the one and accuse the other, and why the woman, who throws discredit and ignominy on the husband, is not punished. If it is assumed that the women are exempted from punishment for some special reason, why they are punished for trifling offences, and why are women accused of bigamy? The editor suggests an amendment of the Indian Penal Code which will suppress vice and improve public morality.

Government laws against women.

Circulation, 540 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 8th October argues that the following are the causes of the poverty of the agricultural classes:—

The poverty of the agricultural classes.

(1). The comparative dearth of plough-cattle. Bullocks are very largely killed by butchers, which has tended to considerably enhance the price of plough-cattle. Something should be done to check the slaughter of bullocks by butchers.

(2). The exaction of heavy rates of interest by the unscrupulous mahajans from peasants. The Government

should enact a law rendering the exaction of more than a fixed rate of interest illegal.

(3). In execution of money-decrees against cultivators all their property, including grain and fodder, except their agricultural implements and plough-cattle, are attached and sold. Just as agricultural implements and plough-cattle are exempt from attachment, a sufficient quantity of grain and fodder for the support of the judgment-debtor's family and his cattle should be also exempted.

Circulation, 155 copies.

The appointment of a committee by Sir Richard Temple to suggest what high appointments may be assigned to educated natives.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 7th October says: We have long been urging the claims of educated natives to a share in the administration of the country. The Government has also been convinced of the justness of their claims, and earnestly wishes to remove the complaint. The question seriously engaged the attention of Lord Northbrook, who also prescribed some rules for the admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service. In accordance with his rules some men have been already appointed to high offices. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay, who is a shrewd man and takes a deep interest in the improvement of the administration, is very anxious to encourage education. He has recently appointed a committee, consisting of two covenanted civil servants and two educational officers, to suggest what kinds of appointments of trust and responsibility may be assigned to natives. We are very thankful to him for the establishment of such a committee, whatever be the conclusions at which it may arrive. The non-admission of the natives to the higher grades of the service, and the disregard of some of their just claims by the Government, are their two chief grievances, and often provoke unpleasant criticism from the native press. If the Government admits them to a share in the administration, one of their chief complaints will be removed, and itself saved a great deal of dis-

agreeable criticism at the hands of the native press. In his minute on the question of enacting the Vernacular Press Act, Mr. Jones, the commissioner of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, remarks that there are two just complaints which are generally agitated by the native press, *viz.*, the non-admission of the natives to offices of trust and responsibility, and the recognition of distinction between Europeans and natives, and that the Government itself is at present seriously considering the question of redressing these grievances in order to shut the mouths of the native editors. It is difficult to praise Mr. Jones too highly for the candid expression of his belief. We hope that the Government will now not be slow to recognise the claims of educated natives, and, therefore, the native editors need not raise a clamor on this point. It is our earnest prayer that the good object which Sir Richard Temple has set on foot may be crowned with success.

Circulation, 890 copies.

Famine in Kashmir and its arrangement.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 7th October remarks: The editor admires the Maharaja of Kashmir for having made good arrangements for the relief of his poor and famine-stricken people. The Maharaja issued a proclamation inviting the grain dealers to bring into his dominion grain for sale. He has remitted all kinds of taxes, and even offered rewards and *khillats* to those traders who have imported large quantities of grain into Kashmir. A number of State officials are employed by the Maharaja to collect and distribute grain to the famine-stricken people. He is very kind and merciful to his subjects during this trying time, and is trying his best to support them.

It seems, however, that a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* finds fault with the arrangements made by the Maharaja of Kashmir, and criticises them, remarking that thousands of persons are starving to death owing to the want of sufficient attention on the part of the Maharaja. The editor of the *Oudh Akhbár* refutes these objections, and con-

mends the generosity and the noble spirit of the ruler of Kashmir, which suits the present critical time of famine. The best arrangements for the support of the poor which could be made have been made under the personal supervision of the Maharaja.

Circulation, 260 copies.

Famine in Kashmir and its state.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 5th October, in regard to the famine in Kashmir, observes: People have largely emigrated from Kashmir into the neighbouring British territories, and most of them, during their journey along the public roads, have been starved to death. The editor deeply regrets that the Maharaja of Kashmir has not yet adopted adequate relief measures to save his famine-stricken people. It is a very shameful thing that when missionaries entered Kashmir, and wished to open a relief fund, and asked the Maharaja to give them grain, he should have expressed his willingness to *sell* the grain at the rate of two seers per rupee. The Maharaja has stored up a large quantity of grain, but he neither sells it nor distributes it freely to his subjects, whatever little he distributes is mixed with sand.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The license tax.

The *Panjab-i-Punch* of the 5th October publishes a communicated article in which the writer personifies the license tax, famine, and poverty, and represents the tax as a young man of frightful appearance with a sword in his hand and a necklace of human skull and bones newly arrived from England. As soon as the tax sets foot on the Indian soil, the Viceroy's Council proceeds to welcome him, the famine hearing the arrival of his elder brother also pays him a visit, and the following conversation takes place between them :—

Famine.—Well sir whence are your coming?

Tax.—I have come from England.

Famine.—What is the object of your coming?

Tax.—Don't you know my object?

Famine.—Yes, yes, pardon me, you have come to collect money.

Tax.—Well then can you tell me if I will succeed in my object.

Famine.—Why not? All that has been left by me may be appropriated by you.

Tax.—By the bye how is your younger brother, poverty, thriving, and where is he in these days?

Famine.—He is also in India, we are not welcome in any other country.

Tax.—If both of you are here, how shall I be able to attain my object?

Famine.—Don't be disheartened. The native subordinate officers of the mufassil will make over all traders and artisans, such as sweepers, barbers, shoe-makers, weavers, *banias*, &c., to your tender mercies.

Tax.—I, too. believe that the native officers will warmly welcome me.

Famine.—Why not? You are a European gentleman, and the natives habitually show great hospitality to Europeans, and also fear them.

The discourse is continued between famine, poverty, and tax. Famine and poverty look back with satisfaction at the work they have done. The one says that he has reduced the people to a state of abject poverty, and the other that he has killed thousands of men at a time, in spite of all the efforts of the European officers to turn them out of the land. The officers have and are still encouraging commerce to improve the condition of the people, and when a famine breaks out in any part of the country, they immediately adopt measures for

its relief and prevention. Famine and poverty fear that the European officers may also throw obstacles in the way of tax. In Ambala alone no less than five thousand men have appealed to the deputy commissioner to be exempted from the payment of the license tax, and many of them have already been exempted from them.

EDUCATION.

The admission of boys below seven years of age to schools.

A correspondent of the *Berar Mitra* of the 8th October says that children even five years old are admitted into the lower schools in Berar, which is objectionable on several grounds. *First*, they do not regularly attend the school, being about six months absent in the year. *Secondly*, at so early an age the faculties are not so much developed that the child may be able to understand and learn his lesson. On the contrary, the custom is fraught with evil. When a child has been for two or three years in the school, and made no satisfactory progress in education, his parents begin to complain that the school master is good for nothing. Thus the blame is causelessly laid on the shoulders of school masters, and their reputation suffers. In order to remedy this evil, no child below the age of seven should be admitted to school.

POST-OFFICE.

Post Master of Budaun.

The *Bostán-ul-Ashqín*, Lucknow, of the 27th September, received on the 9th October, says that a copy of the paper was posted at Lucknow on the 15th September to the address of Muhammad Afzal Ali, manager of the *Afzal-ul-Matábá*, Budaon, and reached the Budaon post office on the 16th September. The address was very legibly written in English characters, but the past master, who is employed in the postal department for the last thirty-five years, could not correctly read it, and told the delivery peon that the paper was addressed to the manager of some indigo factory at Bilsí or Ochhní. The

delivery peon took it by chance to the collector's office, and Mirza Jafir, an *ahalmad*, pointed out that it was addressed to the manager of the Afzal-ul-Press, and not to any indigo factory. Moreover, the letters are often delayed for two or three days at the post office. When this is the case with a district post office, what can we expect from the branch post offices? We have come across many post masters as incompetent as the Badaon post master. In order to secure competent men for the postal department the post master general should appoint no man a post master or a deputy post master who has not passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The relief rendered by the deputy commissioner of Lahore to the famine-stricken Kashmiris.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 5th October says: The famine-stricken immigrants from Kashmir into Lahore have hitherto subsisted on private charity, but as they have now begun to fall sick and die, the deputy commissioner has taken pity upon them, and has ordered that they should be all accommodated in the royal masjid, and provided with beds and blankets. An assistant surgeon and a native doctor have been appointed to treat the sick, and two or three interpreters have been also appointed. Blessed be that Government which supports the people of a different State as parents do their children. Alas! that a State should utterly neglect its own subjects. Famine also lately raged in British India, but the subjects of our Government did not feel obliged to emigrate to Native States in search of relief. Our Government itself rendered them ample relief.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The deputy commissioner of Lahore, and the famine-stricken Kashmiris.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 4th October publishes an Urdu version of the letter published by Major Alfred Harcourt, the deputy commissioner of Lahore, in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of

the 1st October, regarding the relief of the famine-stricken immigrants. The paper praises Major Harcourt, who has contributed Rs. 100 out of his own pocket for the relief of the sufferers, and Mían Karim Bakhsh, who feeds three hundred persons daily gratis, for their generosity, and appeals to the charity of the well-to-do inhabitants at Lahore on behalf of the sufferers.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1878.	1878.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly,	Faqir Muhammad,	Octr. 7th ...	Octr. 10th ...	575 copies.
2	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	„ „ ...	„ 9th ...	135 „
3	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
4	*Akhbár-i-Tawannai,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	112 copies.
5	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	„ 6th ...	„ „ ...	100 „
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	„ 5th & 8th,	„ 6th & 10th, respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
7	*Anjuman-i-Akhtar* ...	Shahjahánpur.	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Moti Mian ...	„ 1st ...	„ 10th ...	33 copies.
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	„ 5th ...	„ 9th ...	135 „
9	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt)
10	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fateh Muhammad,	„ 3rd ...	„ 10th ...	100 copies.
11	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Shahjahánpur.	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For the month of September.	„ 8th ...	138 „

11	*Aryd Darpan* ...	Sháhjahán-pur.	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Barntawar Singh ...	For the month of September.	„		
12	*Benares Akhbar* ...	Benares ..	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Bishwa Nath Bhutt	Octr. 3rd & 10th	„ 6th & 12th respectively	77	copies.
13	*Berar Mitr* ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Eknath Sakharam,	„ 1st, & 8th,	„ „ ...	...	
14	*Berar Samachár* ...	Akola ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Khande Rao Balaji	„ 6th ..	„ 10th ...	250	„
15	*Bostan-ul-Ashqin* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Vazir Ali.	Sep. 27th & Oct. 4th.	„ 9th ..	...	
16	*Dabdabah Qaisri* ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Raj Bahadur.	Octr. 5th ...	„ 8th ...	136	„
17	*Dabdabah Sikandri,*	Rampur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain Khan.	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ..	430	„
18	*Gwalior Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	...	Septr. 29th ...	„ 6th ..	...	
19	*Jaipur Akhbár* ...	Jaipur ...	Urdu ..	Ditto ..	Najaf Khan ..	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ..	125	„
20	*Jalwah Tár* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ..	100	„
21	*Kárnamah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 7th ..	„ 9th ...	275	„
22	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. Craven ...	„ 9th ..	„ 11th ...	525	„
23	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ..	Chinta Mani Sarma	„ 7th ..	„ „ ...	275	„
24	*Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwala.	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand ..	„ 5th ...	„ 9th ...	625	„
25	*Koh-i-Núr* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Jawwad Ali ..	„ „ ...	„ 7th ..	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	
26	*Lawrence Gazette* ..	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	„ 8th ..	„ 11th ...	350	copies.
27	*Lytton Gazette* ..	Delhi ..	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	...	„ 7th ..	„ 9th ..	80	„
28	*Málwá Akhbár* ...	Indore ...	Marathi ..	Weekly ..	Ram Krishna Hari,	„ 4th ...	„ 11th ..	225	„
29	*Marwár Gazette* ..	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ..	Madho Prasad ...	„ 7th ...	„ 12th ..	110	„
30	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ..	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ..	215	„
31	*Mitra Bilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ...	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ...	150	„
32	*Mufid-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ..	Bi-monthly	Maha Narain ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	150	„
33	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	„ „ ...	„ 11th ...	40	„
34	*Naiar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Amjid Ali ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 8th ...	96	„

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List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1878.	1878.	
35	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Muhammad Hayat,	Sep. 27th & 28th & Oct. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th & 8th.	Octr. 6th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 10th, 11th, 11th & 12th, respectively.	350 copies.
36	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	Octr. 10th ...	Octr. 12th ...	150 „
37	*Nasim-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	...	Septr. 24th & 1st October.	„ 7th ...	...
38	*Nisam-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Murari Lal ...	Octr. 7th	„ 12th ...	45 „
39	*Núr-i-Afshán* ...	Ludhiana	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. A. P. Kelso ...	„ 10th ...	„ „ ...	495 „
40	*Núr-ul-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 12th ...	„ „ ...	450 „
41	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasad ...	„ 7th to 12th	„ 7th to 12th, respectively.	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
42	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ...	„ 6th ...	„ 10th ...	400 copies.
43	*Panjáb-i-Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	„ 5th ...	„ 7th ...	300 „
44	*Panjab Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fateh-ud-din ...	„ „ ...	„ 8th ...	200 „
45	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rikhi Kesh ...	„ 7th ...	„ 12th ...	240 „
46	*Phanindrapur Mani Prakash.*	Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	...	Septr. 23rd & 30th & October 7th.	„ 6th, 6th & 12th respectively.	100 „
47	*Pramod Sindhu* ...	Umraoti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ishvant Gobind Satarkar.	Octr. 7th ...	Octr. 10th ...	155 „

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48	*Prince of Wales' Gazette*	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	„	4th ...	„	8th ...	50	„
49	*Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	„	6th ..	„	10th ...	150	„
50	*Riaz-ul-Akhbár* ...	Khairabad,	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly	Sayyid Riaz Ahmad	„	5th ...	„	9th ...	230	„
51	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Harnam Sarup ..	„	„ ...	„	10th ..	195	„
52	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	Sepr. 28th & October.	5th	„	7th & 9th respectively.	200	„
53	*Sayyid-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Murari Lal ...	Octr.	1st ..	„	8th ...	86	„
54	*Shola-i-Tur* ..	Cawnpore,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Haidar Ali ...	„	8th ...	„	10th ...	275	„
55	*Sohail Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	„	„ ...	„	11th ...	146	„
56	*Vakil-i-Hindustán* ...	Amritsar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Babu Ishan Chandar.	„	5th ...	„	7th ...	260	„
57	*Vrit Dhara* ...	Dhár ...	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Ram Chand Balvant	„	7th ...	„	11th ..	175	„

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th October, 1878.

KASHEE NAUTH,
Offg. Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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